

gical distinctions denied to him at home, but bestowed by the kinder or more discerning spirit of strangers! For my own part, without intending to commit the folly of depreciating a great nation, I am obliged to say, that the thing which surprised me most in England was the universal ignorance which prevails in regard to America; while the thing which grieved me most was the almost equally universal prejudice against us.

You do not know us. You have little sympathy with us. You do us wrong in all your thoughts. In regard to all these points, I believe there is but one mind among all Americans, not being abolitionists, who have been in England. And if you have been pleased to express the hope that I would return to America materially changed in many of my views and principles, I have only to say in reply, that so profound is my sense of the false estimate you put on every thing national, as between us and you, that my visit to England has opened a new source of devotion, in gratitude to God that he permitted your ancestors to persecute ours out of it. So little impression of the kind you expect, has all that I have been forced to hear in England against my country and my brethren produced, that when I return to embrace again those beloved men, I shall revere them more, as I measure them by all I have known elsewhere; and when my weary feet touch that sacred land, I shall rejoice in the very 'dust and stones thereof,' as more precious than the pearls of all lands beside.

If I may not call myself your fellow christian without offence, I can at least sign myself your fellow sinner.

R. J. BRECKENRIDGE.

Paris, August 20, 1836.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1836.

The Maryland Colonization Journal, will be published once in two months until the subscription will warrant the committee to publish it once a month, at fifty cents per annum. All letters relating to the Journal, or on business, should be directed to the Rev. Ira A. Easter, Home Agent, Baltimore.

By the Luna, recently arrived at New York from Liberia, the Board of Managers of the State Society, have received numerous despatches, up to the 7th of September last, all of a favourable and gratifying character. The reputation that the location of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas has obtained for health, is fully confirmed by the intelligence now received, there having been no case of sickness attributable to the climate for four months previous to the date of Mr. Holmes' letter. The emigrants by the Financier, arrived out all in good health, and found ample preparations made for their reception. Below we give extracts from Mr. Holmes' communications. The intercourse with the natives was of the most friendly character, all causes of discontent between them and the colony mentioned in the last journal, having been wholly removed, and it is hoped forever.

Extract of a letter from Mr. OLIVER HOLMES, Jr. dated Cape Palmas, Sept. 7, 1836.

'This will inform you of the safe arrival of the schooner Financier, with emigrants for the colony. I had cut roads, and surveyed one hundred and ninety acres of land for them. Young Devanport was married to Miss Mary Ann Payne, who came out with them, on last Saturday, that is, three days after their arrival. There was also another wedding on Sunday last, and another about three weeks ago. So, you perceive our colonists are not altogether negligent of restoring to Africa her population.'

Mr. Holmes having to transact some business at Monrovia, writes from that place on the 30th September.

'I arrived here a few days ago, after a passage of nine days; the voyage has completely restored my health. I shall endeavour in this communication to give you some idea how I left the colony. There was but one individual sick, this being the first case of sickness for nearly four months. This person is not what I would strictly call sick; as he is labouring under a disease which he brought from America, and though confined at times to his bed, yet he says he enjoys better health than in America.'

'I have had free communication with Mr. Russwurm, and do not think there is the least shadow of a doubt, but he will be able to give the Board satisfaction. It is true he belongs to the class of oppressed Africans in our country, but the bondage of his countrymen in America, has not fettered his mind, while here, he will command that respect, which is due to a man of his worth. In fact, I do not know a man in America, white or black, whom I could recommend as a substitute: for I think from all the information I can obtain, connected with close observation during the time I have been here, he is in every respect qualified to act as Governor of Maryland in Liberia.'

'As Mr. Russwurm, will no doubt write by the Luna, you will be informed what arrangements he will make, as to the time he will go down to Cape Palmas. I intend returning tomorrow, and shall remain until he comes and gets well acquainted with the state of affairs in the colony. I am trying to get Dr. Skinner, the agent here, to give up the long house we sent there, as he intends selling it; also, two ploughs, if he will give them to me. We intend trying to work two yokes of oxen when I get back. There are several cows in our colony giving milk, and the Rev. Mr. Wilson has butter made in his own house. I am astonished how far our arrangements at Cape Palmas, surpass for the better, in every respect, those of this place, particularly as respects the comfort of new emigrants.'

'Owing to the trade I had made with Capt. Keeler, it was out of my power to give the Capt. of the Financier, any cam-wood or palm oil, on account of his charter party, and he would not take rice. He missed it however, for rice is selling at this place for one

dollar a croo, and I offered it to him for fifty cents; however, before I could get a load here now the new rice will be in, and nothing to be made by it. Palm oil the same. I could sell it at Cape Palmas, and make a handsome profit, at forty-five cents per gallon, here it is now selling at one dollar; if I have a short passage down, and can get an opportunity, I shall send all the palm oil, and rice I can rake up here. The census of the colony and all other matters of information I shall endeavour to bring home with me, also, the long talked of map. As I have before said, all has depended upon me, and therefore, I have not done half what I could have wished, and this I hope is a good excuse, knowing that the books and other documents could and would be settled to the satisfaction of the Board, sometime or other. And not being able to do all, my chief attention has been directed to place the colony in a healthy state, by doing for the colonists all that could be done to make them industrious and contented, and to have enough land surveyed for the new emigrants; this latter thing, I consider of the first importance.'

'You requested me to let you hear from John, son of King Baphro. All I can tell you about him is, he is more of a native now, than when he first came to America; he can scarcely speak any English, or comprehend any when spoken to; his father has been at me for some time to take him as a servant in my kitchen, but he is so remarkably stupid I have declined over and over again, the boy also has importuned me often to do so. King Boleo, the reputed father of Charles who died in America, is now an exile from his dominions, (Grahway,) he is living in Cape Palmas, native town. The cause of this was eating an Orang Outang. He was of a class of kings peculiar to this part of the coast, known as Fetish, or Gree Gree kings. I shall have to be brief in my explanation of this word. First, this is the term, making no difference which of the two words, you use for medicines, conjurations, and rites in the worship of the devil, when it is applied to kings, however, the first word is used as his title, and the second, to denote the power of his office. Thus, King Boleo, was a Fetish king so long as he made good Gree Gree for his country. He got the office in this way. When Dr. Hall went to Cape Palmas for the purpose of purchasing this country, the lawful king, a small child, not being qualified to conduct a palaver, was pushed aside, and the devil-men assembled and made Boleo, king. By a tradition, if one of these kind eats Orang Outang, he makes bad Gree Gree, or witch, for his country, and the rest of his reign, the crops of all kinds will fail, and the people get sick. They do not however, wait to see the result, but leg bail, or death by saucy wood, is the only alternative. The large towns have generally a civil and a Fetish, or Devil king. The latter possesses the most power until some palaver catches him.'

'I have this moment returned from the agency house. The Governor has consented to let me have one of the long houses sent out here by us, and also two ploughs. The frame of this house will be of great service to us, and also most of the plank. I am now contracting for some cloth, crockery, nails bar iron, hoop iron, for which I am to pay rice. The contract is with the Governor, and he has offered me drafts at six months, but the articles I am to receive are better by fifty per cent. He will dispatch a vessel after the rice, and take me and all of my freight to Cape Palmas.'

DEPARTURE OF THE NIOBE.

Since the founding of the colony of Maryland in Liberia, it has been the object of the Board of Managers to send regularly from the state, a spring and fall expedition. This has been accomplished. The Ann carried out the first emigrants, and Dr. Hall, the first agent, in the fall of 1833. The Sarah and Priscilla sailed with supplies the ensuing spring; in the fall of 1834, the Bourne left Baltimore with emigrants for the colony; the following spring the Harmony; in the fall of 1835, the Fortune was chartered and sailed for Cape Palmas; the Financier carried out the spring expedition of 1836, and on the 31st of October in this year, the Niobe with thirty-two emigrants and the necessary supplies, weighed anchor for Maryland in Liberia.

Dr. Hall, late Governor of the colony, had chartered the Niobe for a trading voyage, on the western coast of Africa, on his own account; and the Board of Managers availed themselves of so excellent an opportunity to despatch the fall expedition of the present year. By the same vessel, the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions, sent out the Rev. David White and lady, to join Mr. Wilson, already located at Cape Palmas. Mr. White took with him a printing press, and a highly respectable coloured man as printer, fully competent to take charge of it. Dr. Savage, a Missionary for the Protestant Episcopal Church, as intimated in the last number of the journal, sailed also in the Niobe, carrying with him the means of erecting a mission house and other necessary buildings, in anticipation of being joined in the coming spring by Messrs. Payne and lady, and Mr. Minor, also missionaries of the same church. The Methodist Protestant Church appointed David James their agent at Harper, with a view of preparing the way for more extensive missionary operations. Mr. James is a coloured man from Cecil county, of exemplary character; in communion with the church, and of excellent abilities. He will be fully competent to pave the way for other labourers from this denomination of the christian world.

There are now four denominations represented in Maryland in Liberia, in the field of missionary labours. The Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, and Methodist Protestant; and yet all are but a grain of sand upon its shores compared to the wants of Africa.

The day appointed for the sailing of the Niobe was one of cloudless beauty; and a large concourse of the citizens of Baltimore assembled to partake in the exercises of the occasion. The vessel lay in the stream with her anchor apeak, when the emigrants and the missionaries were collected upon the wharf. A hymn was given out by the Rev. Ira Easter, the State Society's home agent, and sung in the open air, with a pathos and effect that we have rarely witnessed; and as the swelling tones spread around we could not help fancying that they bore a holy blessing to fill the loosened sails of the neighbouring vessel. After the hymn an appropriate and eloquent prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Bishop, when the Rev. Mr. S. G. Roszel, delivered an address to the emigrants assembled before him and the attendant missionaries. It was well timed; well expressed; and united all hearts in the cause of colonization that it illustrated. When Mr. Roszel had concluded, Mr. Latrobe, on behalf of the Board of Managers of the State Society addressed the emigrants, the missionaries and the surrounding multitude. A hymn was then sung, and the boats being ready at the wharf, the emigrants and missionaries, accompanied by several members of the Board of Managers, were taken on board the Niobe. Here the last adieus were said, and by twelve o'clock the vessel was under sail for her port of destination. The emigrants were all in high spirits, and were as respectable a body of coloured people as has ever left the United States for Africa.

The pilot brought a letter from Dr. Hall, off Cape Henry, when the brig was standing with a fair wind out to sea. All well, and well satisfied with their accommodations. God speed the good ship upon her voyage.

In the fifth number of the Journal, the appointment of John B. Russwurm, as agent of the State Society, and Governor of Maryland in Liberia was mentioned. By the Luna, despatches have been received from him announcing his acceptance of the office. From various quarters the Board have understood to their great satisfaction, that this measure, the importance of which they fully appreciated, has been highly approved in Liberia, both at Harper and Monrovia. Mr. Russwurm is the first coloured Governor that has represented colonization in Africa, and from his integrity, talents, education and experience of the country and its inhabitants, the happiest results are anticipated. It is expected that by this time he has entered upon the discharge of his duties at Cape Palmas. Mr. George R. McGill, formerly of this city, but for the last ten years a resident of Liberia, has been appointed assistant agent at the Maryland colony.

In the last number of the journal, the visit of Simleh Balla, the messenger from King Freeman, of Cape Palmas, to the State Society, was mentioned; and the brief and simple code of penal law that was prepared and given to him for his chief at his request, was published. It will be seen by the extracts below, that these laws have been favourably received, and there is every reason to believe that they may exercise a favourable influence upon the native character. It will be borne in mind that it is a cardinal point of policy with the Board of Managers to elevate the native character, so that the colonization of Africa, unlike that of America, may tend to the civilization, and not the extirpation of the natives. With this object in view much has been done, the good effects of which are apparent in the kind relation, existing between the natives and the colonists, and the peace which has prevailed in and around the infant settlement of Maryland in Liberia, since its foundation.

CAPE PALMAS, Sept. 5, 1836.

To the members of the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society.

The following, gentlemen, are the words of King Freeman, and as nearly literal as it is possible for me to write them. The visit of Simleh Balla to America, I believe, will result in real and lasting good to his countrymen. And I must return you my sincere thanks for the favourable manner in which you have presented myself and other missionaries to their confidence and regard. It does us real good thus to be noticed by distant friends. It will be well for you to repeat these tokens of kindness to King Freeman and his people, especially by sending letters of friendship and instruction to them. 'Distance,' I would not say, 'lends enchantment to the view,' but gives force and weight to your letters. Those of us who live among them are known to be 'mere men,' but you who live in 'big Merica,' are supposed to be a little *super human*.

Yours truly and respectfully,

J. LEIGHTON WILSON.

King Freeman to the gentlemen of the Colonization Board of Baltimore—Naheveo, (greeting.)

Mr. Wilson be hand for me and Simleh Balla be mout for me for make dis book, but de word come from me own heart. He be true I send Balla for look you—he eye be all same me eye, and dat word he peak be all same he come out me own mout. You do Balla good when he lib to your hand, dat be all same you do good for King Freeman. I tank you for dat, Balla tell me you hab fine country, I believe what he say, cause he no fit for tell lie. I tank you berry much gentlemen, for dem dash you send me. I like um plenty and I go keep um all de time. But I tank you berry much for dem law you send me—he be good law and all my people go do him. Pos' I hab dem law first time I no go do fool fash all time—dis time I go make all me people do dat ting what you law tell me. I tank you plenty gentlemen, for dem good law. I tell all man go hear Misser Wilson talk God palaver, and yiserday so much man go till plenty hab for stand out side de house.

Soon Balla go for Merica first time me go long way bush and tell all man say he must make fine road and bring plenty trade for Cape Palmas. Me heart tink say he guin do him soon.

Me hear say you hab plenty slave in you country. Me hab one word for peak dem. You must come me country den you be *free-man* for true. Dis country be big and plenty room lib here. Pos you come, I peak true, me heart be glad plenty for look you.

Pos' any gentleman want come me want him for come too—me heart be glad for see dem too much.

Me word be done now—I tank you berry much for you dash and you law. I go lub you till me dead. Me send you one country chair for you look at. Me go put pickinny country word for you see.

A good child loves his father, he loves his mother.

KING FREEMAN,

alias

PA NIMMAH.

Copy of a letter from Eliza Jane Wilson, wife of David Wilson, who went to the Maryland Colony in the brig Fortune, last fall. It is addressed to her father who still resides in Queen Ann's county. This letter contained three pieces of calico sent out as a token to her friends in this country.

Harper, Cape Palmas, Africa, }
September 2, 1836. }

MY DEAR FATHER:

You will see by this letter that I have arrived safe and in good health, likewise all the rest of the family. You see nothing has happened to us;—no body has harmed us. You can shew this letter to the neighbours who were afraid I would be sold, and tell them if they wish to come they need not fear. I like the country very well, and most of the people are satisfied. Tell Wm. Blake and Rebecca, they need not be afraid of being sold if they wish to come. This is indeed a free country, the natives are friendly, and have never harmed any one. I have not found it too warm to sleep under my yarn quilts, it is quite pleasant and cool. We have not been here seven months yet, and our house is nearly done and produce planted around it. I am satisfied and have no desire to return to America, but wish to make this my home, and if any of you feel like coming, come at once, and don't be afraid. The produce of this country is not like America. We don't have an abundance of pork and corn bread, but we have rice and palm oil, and sweet potatoes and cassada, and other vegetables. The palm oil is as good as lard. You can fry with it, and it serves to shorten bread. No one need starve that will work, and all lazy people must stay away.

I want to see you all, and if I were to come to America it would be on a visit. Here I can enjoy myself, can go and come when I please, and there is no one to trouble or trample on me. Indeed I am thankful there is a place of refuge for us. Some of those who are persuading others not to come, will be glad enough some of these days if they were in Africa. I don't say you will be rich, but if you want liberty, I say come, and as to being sold or starving, it is nonsense to speak of such things. We have lost the baby, and the clothes which were left in Baltimore, have never come to hand. Give our love to all friends. I send some pieces of my little boy's frock. Please to let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Your affectionate daughter,
ELIZA JANE WILSON.

We wish to remove an impression that would probably be made by that portion of Mrs. Wilson's letter, which speaks of the productions of Africa. That the colonists have not been able to raise hogs and Indian corn in great abundance is highly probable. Indeed it would be matter of surprise if they had, when their circumstances are considered. The colony is in its infancy. Every thing towards living was to be effected by the first settlers; houses to build, farms to clear and fence, wharfs, fortifications and public buildings to be erected, receptacles of large dimensions for new emigrants to be prepared at great labour and expense. Hence, we wonder, when all things are considered, that so much has been accomplished. Mr. Samuel F. McGill, has resided in the colony five months, and being in the office at this moment, assures us, that there is no obstacle to raising hogs and Indian corn in abundance. This we have long supposed was the fact, and feel gratified in being able to make the statement from a source entitled to entire confidence. It is almost needless to repeat here, what has been so frequently published from various respectable sources, but particularly, by Mr. J. C. Brown, the present mayor of Monrovia; that all the produce which grows in America, will flourish in Africa, except wheat, in regard to which, he says, no fair experiment has thus far been made.

At a late meeting of the Board of Managers they adopted the following resolution:

'Resolved, That a committee be appointed to correspond with other Colonization Societies on the subject of holding a Convention to adopt a code of laws for the government of the American colonies on the coast of Africa. Messrs. John H. B. Latrobe, Hugh D. Evans and J. G. Proud, are the Committee of Correspondence.'

Perhaps at no former period since the existence of the society, have the plans of the Board of Managers been more energetic, or anticipated greater success. In addition to a more systematic organization of the Agency